bors, most of them between the ages of the

They are remarkable in a number of other ways also, because when you find a thousand and 12 nearly every one earning his own living able to take a day off for recreation, and with spare cash for soda water and eandy, instead of having to search s boy worth remark you must look pretty spry to find one who is not. Membership in the boys' club usually begins at the age of 7, but as the club is seventeen years and there are members who have voted toral resident of the United States; some of the older members caring too much for the club to abandon it even after they relinquish newspaper selling for employment in stores, shops, and factories.
So the boys who gathered at the club rooms,

125 St. Mark's place, early in the morning, and at 80 clock marched behind an American flag. the club flag, and a band of music to the foot of East Twelfth street, ranged in age from 0 years to nearly four times that age, a great majority of them being under 12. They were marshalled by four of the club directors, Mr. William Carey, Mr. Frederick A. Stokes, Mr. Warren N. Goddard, and Mr. Evert J. Wendell At the East Twelfth street pier a double-deck barse was waiting, and four big police-men were on hand to see that the bors embarked in an orderly manner. If an orderly manner meant by the gang plank, that was where the police were fooled. There was the long pier and there was the long barge, the tide bringing her main deck just on the level with the pler, so of course the boys scrambled over the rails as being, in their estimation, a "dead easy" manner of embarkation. Anyway it saved time, and the boys were impatient to be off up the Sound, and as for the danger, why the most timid boy there boards flying Broadway cars a hundred times a day for the disposat of "extras," and is otherwise accustomed to take cars of him-

and as for the danger, why the most timid boy there boards flying Broadway cars a hundred times a day for the disposal of "extras." and is otherwise accustomed to take cars of himself at all times.

Hundreds of the boys carried lunches in paper bags and when they learned as they did promptly, that a club lunch was to be served free on board, they promptly, to a boy, then and there, although it was but half past Boelock, consumed their home lunches as being the pleasantest and most convenient way of disposing of unnecessary bagsage.

Then there was the start. There was a tremendous lot of excitement about that, it indicated what a tremendous event that excursion was in those boys lives. It may aid in an appreciation of their feelings if you remember that to hundreds of those boys that excursion is their only whole holiday in the year, for there are papers to be sold every day. To hundreds of the younger club members, shose who have joined since the last excursion, it was the first outing of their lives. They were white and silent, or red and emotional with excitement, according to temperament, when the tug blew a warning whistle, and then they answered that whistle with yells that startled Avenue A.

At the end of the pier was another barge, on which a number of well-dressed Sunday school scholars, boys and girls, were embarking. As the club barge was towed out into the East liver the boys shrieked good-by to the amazed scholars as if they were off for the North Pole, at least had very remote expectations of returning, and were giad of it. Then the band played, and the boys sang and danced. There was something curious about that singing. What he band played was the song "After the Ball." Now everybody in New York knows a line or two of the chorus of that song; many the whole chorus. Before the chorus is reached, as the devoted author wrote the words, was a line or two of the chorus of that song; many the whole chorus. Before the chorus is reached, as the devoted author wrote the words, "seed that sleenced them, help wondering at the manner of those as the prison walls were passed, and

never be told, but the most unobservant could not help wondering at the manner of those bors as the prison walls were passed, and groups of the prisoners were seen at work on the wharfs, or in some kind of liberty on the lawns. The situation via saved from the dumps of mental analysis by a youthful club member, whose gaze had been fixed with the concentration of a hunter's on an island scene, which had at first baffled him. When he made it out he announced it in this cheerful manner:

"Hully gee! Patsy, get on t' de bloke gettin's shave on de grass!"

And truly, in a group of prisoners, trusties, probably, under some trees, one was shaving another.

Dancing and singing were the popular amusements on the trip. There was some very graceful dancing by boy couples, in which the dancers joined hands, but faced the same was, swaying their bodies and moving their feet in untaught unison: and there was some laboriously learned jig and clog dancing, and some dancing that was rough and uncoult, but tremendously enjoyed by the participants. There was some gambling, some rough sport, and alittle "scrapping." The directors interferred with nothing that did not interfere with others or did not threaten the peace. Their idea was to let the boys enjoy themselves in their own way, as those ways have been medified by the decent and orderly association in the rough was as those ways have been medified by the decent and orderly association in the rough of a furtive fly at "craps" here and there, and an occasional short row, which only went to prove that the boys were luman, there were few amusements which the directors could not approve or assist.

The older boys did most of the policing, relieving the directors and the four of the finest who were aboard of that work, but by any agreement, but because the older boys evidency had a pride in the orderliness of the excursion, and knew best how to handle the youngsters from whose ranks they had been graduated. One instance of this will explain. Three of the older boys ever discussing

graduated. One instance of this will explain. Three of the older boys were discussing the make-up of the glub baseball nine, when one adjacent youngster, minus his hat, approached another and said slowly, with great conviction: "You've got me bonnet."

"I ain't."
"You've got me bonnet." You lie"

In the were instantly at it, in very good form. Biff!

They were instantly at it, in very good form, and deadly in earnest. One of the baseball sharps, without for a second intermitting his discussion, reached for the fighters, caught them by the backs of their necks, pulled them apart as two chestnut burrs might be separated, gave them shoves in opposite directions, and continued his discussion, to which his companions had never ceased to give their undivided attention. To them such a fight as had been interrupted was a casual matter, of course, yet it detracted from the dignity of a cluber cursion and might annoy the directors. But was stopped, as an obliging friend might show a fly away from your wine glass. It was not a matter of discussion nor cause of excitement.

Besides the chorus singles of the saction.

and a matter of discussion nor cause of excitement.

Besides the chorus singing on the upper
deck where the band played, there was a deal
of what was called "squortette" singing on
the main deck. There was one party of boys
anown as the "Avenue A Squortette"—why
squortette" was not developed which sang
an annang number of songs, every one of
which related either to the loys of home, the
all-around superiority of a mother, or the unspeakable value of some kind of portrait, a
painting, a photograph, or just a picture. The
stater were generally faded. This particular
squortette, rushing in where angels have
falled, unferteak to teach The Sun man some
songs new to him. After a long lesson the teachers asked The SNA man how he played ball. The trouble about those boys is that you never know when as they would describe the action, they are Burtinging.

But the greatest fun on that lower deck was around the ar. By actual count there were 2 his draws sold over that har, at two cents a draw for sursaparilla and soda and one cent deriks sold over that har, at two cents a for sursparilla and solt and one cent emonads. Every one had to pay, club bless directors, and policemen. Five introducts with the delicate task, served a cooling beverages with such anxious a that the, were wading ankle deep in trinks telerate the har closed. We make boys pay for their drinks, explained a clos. because otherwise they would float thowerful intellers.

the delights of music dancing, and ke palled before Cornwalton Grove cheap trinks palled before Cornwatton Grove Star reached, and there were many inquiries When will we get dere? When the barge was at last turned toward the Long Island standing the boys set up a shriek of delight, and funping overhoard by wholesale was prevented only by the announcement that each boy would receive a bag of sandwiches as he left the beat. There is a fine beach for bathing there, and as the boys, sandwiches in hand, raced up the pier, they had to decide between lunching be-love or after bathing. Those who lunched first

OUT WITH THE BOYS' CLUB.

THE UNIQUE ROUT OF A UNIQUE ORGANIZATION.

A TROUGHARD SOLUTION.

Loved the ang er's quiet ways, itis idly meditative days,

ills day meditaire days.

and so sat on a pier stringer with some of the finest and eaught flour examples. But the great attraction was haseball. The principal diamond was occupied by the Boys' Club nine and their daring opponents, but other diamonds with bases marked by stones, rough diamonds, were laid out in all directions, and soon after the bath the exponents of the great game had bulls whizzing over that corner of Long Island in a most confusing manner.

of the great game had balls whitzing over that corner of Long Island in a most confusing manner.

The foot races made the most fun. The directors had this in charge, and it is to their credit that any races whatever were run. There were 100 entries for the first event, a 100-yard, scratch, for small boys. There seemed to be 10.000 small boys at that start, and they had to be divided up into batches of ten, and started and judged, and brought back for the finals, and all the time they were in a delirium of ubiquitous unrest. The difficulty was added to by that fact that the nine little boys who failed to come in first in each heat promptly returned to the start for another go, not to miss anything. But by infinite patience and kindness the directore "brought off" all the events and happily the favorites all won.

In the big boys' event, the boys who are now in shops and stores and are all well dressed, it was significant that when it came to the supreme effort of a race most of them took off their shoes. Style did not count then; they wanted to be in the condition as to raiment which was most natural to them. One of those races showed how slang is sometimes manufactured. There was a claim of foul, one boy claiming that another, an Italian lad, had held him at the start. Said the claimant: "De Ginney held me arm wid a grip like a cable car," and if that does not become slang it will not be because of any lack of appraciation of its vivid worth by those boys who make slang.

At half past 3 the return trip was begun.

it will not be because of any lack of appraciation of its vivid worth by those boys who make slang.

At haif past 3 the return trip was begun. The boys were told that there were more sandwiches to be had if they would line up on the upper deck and file down a certain companionway past the galley door. When one thousand boys, by taking one sandwich each, had exhausted a supply of two thousand sandwiches, the mathematical paradox was announced by a boy who ran along the yet struggling line headed for the galley.

"Dere ain't no more," he said.

No more what? "asked one boy, not ceasing his struggle to better his place in the line.

"No more chuck," replied the runner.

"Hully gee!" exclaimed the other, giving up his place in disgust. "Was it chuck wese was scrapping for? I've got both me pockets full."

He had not known what the line was for, only that something was to be had by a struggle, so of course he struggled.

There was one hoy who did not return on the club barge. When he went in swimming he lost his trousers. His remaining clothes consisted of a blouse and a pair of very baggy cotton drawers. That attire he did not think proper for a notable club function. He declined, with dignity, to return on the club barge. He came back on a Sunday school plenic barke, his soul icrtified against the expressions of disapproval from his new companions by the thought that he had done his best to maintain the proprieties, so far as the Boy's Club was concerned.

PASTOR POTTER'S FINANCES.

A Receiver Appointed to Look After the

The Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacle appeared before Judge Van Wyck in the City Court yesterday morning in supplementary proceedings brought against him by Haencken & Co., coal dealers, who say that Dr. Potter has owed them \$333.64 for coal for two years. Lawyer Hatting, of Read, Hatting & Wintner, examined the minister.

Dr. Potter said he owned absolutely nothing except personal property, and that in a less property he held that was completely swallowed up by mortgages. He said that a \$20,-000 mortgage from which he realized \$16,000 more than covered his interest in a piece of church property. When asked about the value of his magic lantern slides, he said that he had 3,500 of them, which cost \$1 each, but that they were not worth \$1,700, and that they had already been levied upon. Lawyer Hatting said that since the judgment they were to satisfy was less than \$200, he thought his clients might manage to have their bill paid out of what was left.

The hearing adjourned after an hour's sitting to Lawver Hatting's office, where it was concluded. It was then learned for the first time that Mr. Taylor of the firm of Janes & Taylor, to whom Dr. Potter owes \$1,000, had been appointed receiver of the pastor's property last Tuesday when the firm had Dr. Poterty last Tuesday when the firm had Dr. Poter more than covered his interest in a piece

erty last Tuesday when the firm had Dr. Potter in court on supplementary proceedings.
On the recommendation of Lawyer Hatting
Judge Van Wyck continued Mr. Taylor as receiver in the matter of the claim of Haencken
& Co., the coal dealers.

GLAD TO LEAVE THEIR MOTHER. Preacher Falconer's Daughter Deprived of

the Children She Had Abused. William and Grace Nixon, aged respectively 9 and 4 years, were committed to the American Female Guardian Society in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. They are the children

of Thomas and Louise Nixon of 245 East Twentieth street. The boy had a cut on his right cheek, which he said his mother made with a knife while she was drunk. His little sister had a black eye, and the bodies of both were covered with bruises inflicted by their drunken mother. The Gerry agents found them filthy and crying with hunger in a cor-ner of the room in which their mother lay on a bed stupidly drunk.

Mrs. Nixon is a daughter of the Rev. Edward Mrs. Nixon is a daughter of the Rev. Edward Falconer, the long-haired street preacher, who was at one time a keeper in the Tombs. Mr. Nixon, who is the European buyer of Edward McConnell & Co., 121 Franklin street, told Agent Schmitt that he knew his wife drank, but had no idea she nbused her children. Mrs. Nixon fought the society's agents fercely when they took her children from her, but the little ones were delighted to leave her.

FOREMAN SULLIVAN REINSTATED.

He's a Member of Typographical Union No. 6 and the Union lan't Fighting Him,

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton removed John P. Sullivan, foreman of the printing depart-ment of the Post Office, on Wednesday and appointed John H. Maxwell, Vice--President of Typographical Union No. 6. in his place. He did this after consultation with Speaker Sulzer. Congressman Amos J. Cummings, and ex-Register John Reilly, who called on him with a letter from Pr sident Murphy of the union, which was as follows: "To whom it may concern: This is to certify that John H. Maxwell, Vice-President of Typographical Union No. 6, is honest and capacle and a good printer."

Fostmaster Dayton reversed his action on Thursday, as President Murphy said his letter was not intended to be used against Sullivan, and that the union did not want one union man removed to make room for another. Sullivan belongs to the typographical union. Sullivan's assistants, James Quest and John Kenny, who were removed with him, were not reinstated. tion with Speaker Sulzer. Congressman Maxwell is a Domocrat and Sullivan says he is not a Lepublican.

The Bradley Martin Watches Not Found. Frank Davis, the burglar who robbed Bradley Martin and a score of other New Yorkers, was transferred last Saturday from Sing Sing prison to the State asylum for insane prison to the State asylum for insane convicts at Matteawan. Inspector McLaughlin and Davis was violently insane.

The case furnished the Inspector yesterday morning by Superintendent Smith of the Jersey City solice to the effect that Detective Colvil Smith of Jersey City had discovered the whereabouts of the watches stolen from Mr. Martin's house was investigated yesterday by two feadquarters detectives. It turned out to be of no value, the Jerseyman having been mislaken.

The Attachment Against Bertl's \$1,000, The attachment obtained by Salvator Guadagno against the \$1,000 deposited with the Italian Consul-General by Enrico Berti to secure his contract to supply the Italian war secure his contract to supply the Hallan war ships with coal, was vacated yesterday by order of Judge van Wyck of the City Court, Guadagno had a claim against Bertl, and his action, involving the Consul-General, has been the subject of correspondence between Beere-tary of State Gresham and the Italian Minis-ter. Guadagno's counsel says he will appeal from Judge Van Wyck's order.

TURF WRITERS RULED OFF

PRIVILEGES OF MONMOUTH DENIED TO MR. BOWERS AND MR. BRONSON.

The Action Taken at a Meeting of the Ex-centive Committee on Thursday Afternoon Portions of the Objectionable Articles— Suits for Damages Are to Be Instituted.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Association, held on Thursday afternoon between the fifth and sixth races, it was decided to exclude from future privileges of the course Messrs. Arthur F. Bowers of the Tribune and Tracy Bronson

of the Times, this city.

Letters were sent to the gentlemen named by Secretary Crickmore, asking them to return their badges, and a copy of the resolution passed by the committee was enclosed. This is what Mr. Bronson received:

Resided, That Mr. Tracy Bronzon be required to sur-render his badge, and that he be ruled off the grounds of the Monmouth Park Association. H. G. CRICKNORE, Secretary.

Mr. Bowers's article on Wednesday last, of which extracts are appended, was very objectionable to the Monmouth Park authorities: There has been more unsatisfactory racing at East There has been more unsatisfactory racing a Last St. Louis, at Hawthorne and Garfield Park in Chicago at Gloucester, at Guttenburg, and even at Brighton Beach than there was at Monmouth Park yesterday but not often. The attendance was not large. The great mass of admirers of thoroughbred horses is be-coming weary of the extraordinary reversals of form and the massacre of legitimate favorites at Non-mouth, A. F. Walcott, President of the Monmouth Park Association, does not appear to be extremely anxious for the success of the racing at Long Branch, or he would run his own horses there instead of lockeys are now riding in America in whose honesty alertness, and skill the majority of followers of the runners exhibit any confidence. The prevalent dis-trust in nearly all of the riders is abundantly justified.

runners exhibit any confidence. The prevalent distruct in nearly all of the riders is abundantly justified. Most of them are at times stupid, senseless, sleepy clumsy, or dishonest. Most of them have borrowed money on one day or another from some fare bank heeper or bookmaker, and are under sibligations to men who have lent money to particularly the particular to the health of the particular to the particular to the particular to the particular to the persons who hold their notes or due bills. No one distructs Taral. * *

James E. Keene does not make many mistakes on the turf, but he made two serious ones when he put Garrison on St. Leonards in the Realization, and when he put Fimms on the same coit in the Lorillard Stakes St. Leonards was defeated in the POLOSO Lorillard Stakes by Sir Walter, whom he outran by at least three lengths in the Realization, and also by Ramapo, who was unplaced in the Realization. Some shallow an unplaced in the Realization. Some shallow manifeld people, who think they know something about racing, but who really know nothing, say now that St. Leonards is a quitter and non-stayer. Oh, no! It is Simms who is quitter and non-stayer. Oh, no! It is Simms who is a quitter and non-stayer. Oh, no! It is Simms who is a quitter and non-stayer. Oh, no! It is sufficient to winner and the non-stayer of the Realization in which he was a poor third to the Simbeam coit and St. Leonards. But how did Ramapou unplaced in the Realization, and a coit that ran wretched races both in the A crican Derby and the Realization, and a coit that ran wretched races both in the A crican Derby and the Realization, and a coit of the St. Leonards in the Lorillard, with plenty to spare? Well, Somms did rot ride St. Leonards where the special part in the Realization, and a coit that ran wretched races both in the A crican Derby not the Realization. Simms did ride with the Brooklyn Handicap. Put two things together. It is possible that a certain gangrene in the American turf is here influenced which needs some possible

Handicap. Full two-things together. Is it possible that a certain gangrene in the American turf is here indicated which needs some possible cutting by a surgeou's knife?

Illow many jockeys whohave ridden in this country have been thoroughly trustworthy through and through? Count them on the fingers of your two hands. You will not need the thumbs.

Mr. Keene also made a mistake in patting Sicane on Assignee in the Control Stakes, but he found it difficult to get a better jocker. Assignee showed plenty of speed, and got third place. He could have gots econd place with the utmost case, but Sloane has friends in the betting ring, and perhaps these friends till not care to see Assignee rin, bet of a ratifung of the dry bones at Monmouth and a rapid exolust from the old ruts. The public, which supports racing, will not long support such general results and the supports and the results and the public, which supports racing, will not long support on the gentlemen conspicuously interested in Monmouth Fark, who thought that the riding of Simms on St. Leonards was entirely satisfactory, was watching the finish of the race in the Control Stakes, and was wholly unable to tell what horse ran second and what horse ran third. Is this gentleman's opinion of jockeyship of any value?

John Lamly has been the worst investment that Michael F. Dwyer ever made on the turf. By his carelessness and binnedring he has probabily conducted that Indesirgh was the only horse which Kingston had to defeat. While he was watching iddesirgh whom Kingston outran easily, he did not look at Tormentor, who carried thirteen pounds less than Kingston, and who got so long a lead that Kingston cell in the continues to plunge on Lamly's mounts.

Overton rode a very queer race on the favorite, the Crossfire cold, in the second race. Any one who nuts much money on Overton's riding will refer before the continues to plunge on Lamly's mounts.

Overton rode a very queer race on the favorite, the Crossfire cold, in the second race. Any one who puts much money

common stock who purchased the stares before the crash came.

Sport, the odds on favorite in the fifth race, was de feated by the selling; later Restraint. Simms rode Restraint, When he is riding to defeat oddson favorites simms often rides well. Lamly was on Sport.

P. Rogers is employed by a bookmaker, and is a bookmakers jockey. Rosa H. ought to have won the last race easily, but P. Rogers rode her, and she was second.

This is what Mr. Bronson wrote for the Times on Wednesday evening, and which appeared in that paper on Thursday:

People who were looking for peace and repose could

in that paper on Thursday:

Feople who were looking for peace and repose could have found it yesterday afternoon at the Monmouth Park track. There was racing there, but it did not interfere with the dreams of a day dreamer more than the car traffic does with the repose of a man who is ruminating on Chestnut streat, Philadelphia. That is, it was dull to the last degree.

There was not as much of a breeze, blowing through

the ser traffic does with the repose of a man who is ruminating on Cheshut street. Philadelphia. That is, it was duil to the last degrey.

There was not as much of a breeze, blowing through the great stratches of the grand stand as the searcher for perfect weather could wish for. In fact, the air was heavy and musgy; as heavy and musgy as was the racing, for instance. Yet away from the bustle of the betting ring there was rest to be found, and all the comfort that attaches to an aftermon's loading in the hammock of a summer resort, when the wind is blowing from the land instead of from the sea.

Down in the ring things were different. There there was bustle and life enough. It was the feverish life of the gambling resort, when the players are stilling, after the ball has been that tells whether the chips on intended the ball has been that tells whether the chips on intended to the result of the table, with a good bit of increst added, there all years and in the result of the table, with a good bit of increst added, there all years are representative, than did the players. The ball spun perversely, and the recurrence of the O and OO was too frequent to sait the masses of the players. The ball spun perversely, and the recurrence of the players.

As a record of a day's sport the racing was worth lattle more than would be the record of the fail of whe ball in the roulatte wheel or the order of the cards as they ran from the box in the successive deals at the table of one of the cith houses at the Branch, but a few miles away. First at the such that fifth of the afferite to win a transportant event for two year-old filles in which he as far our classed the lot that ran against her that there was practically no race to it.

The opening race had but two starters, Gleaning and heavy flexible to win a record of a course, as the weight of M. F. Dwyer's money long Reach was made the favorite dver the mare who was running at her favorite distance. She had hard race only a couple of days before. Gleaning and there was chang

horses from week to week that simply put backers in a state of frenzy.

Mr. Bronson returned his badge to the Monmouth Park Association, and yesterday went to the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad and bought a ticket and badge to the race course. When he reached the course the gateman, acting under instructions from the Executive Committee, refused him admission, tendering him the amount he had paid for his ticket and badge in New York. Mr. Bronson refused to accept the money, and turning to the conductor of the Pennsylvania system, whom he had brought along in anticipation, demanded that the railroad company fulfil its part of the contract. The conductor was powerless, and Mr. Bronson finding the gates barred against him, went to the Monmouth Hotel near by and waited until the races were over. He said last evening that he would institute a suit for damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Monmouth Park Association, and the Executive Committee of that body as a whole. He claims that under the provisions of the New Jersey racing laws no man can be ruled off any course in that State for any offence save fraud.

Mr. Bewers did not visit the track on Wednesoff any course in that State for any chence save fraud.

Mr. Bowers did not visit the track on Wednes-day or Thursday, nor did he go down yester-day.

The Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Association, consisting of Messrs. John A. Morris, Philip J. Dwyer. A. F. Walcott, and James N. Galway, refused to discuss the mat-ter yesterday.

ter yesterday. The Irish National Federation Fund. The Irish National Federation of America acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions in aid of the Home Rule fund since

the last report: John Cashman, Treasurer Home Rule fund, Norwich, Conn A. 7 Williams, Treasurer Home Rule fund, \$400.00 A T Williams, Treasurer Home Rule fund Trenton N. J Maggie E. Murphy, North Andover, Mass... Catherine O'Brien, North Andover, Mass... Amount since last report
Amount already scknowledged...... \$1,234 55 \$5,653 31

Total to date \$37,177 86 To Organize Women Clerks. Miss Anna B. Weiss of Findlay, O., has been appointed by the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association to organize the women clerks in the retail stores in New York State and city, Samuel Gompers has promised to cooperate with her. THE TROLLEY IN BROOKLYN.

Discussing the Proposed New Ordinance About Electric Cars. There was a hearing last night in the Com-

mon Council chamber in Brooklyn upon the proposed new ordinances for the regulation of the trolley cars, with a view to the better protection of both passengers and pedestrians from accidents. All the surface railroad companies were rep-

resented. President Michael J. Coffey of the Board of Aldermen, although not a member of the Railroad Committee, was present as the representative of the people at large. He de-

the Railroad Committee, was present as the representative of the people at large. He declared that some new ordinances to control the management of the trolley cars were absolutely necessary.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn City Railroad contended that the \$25 penality proposed for violations of the ordinance should be imposed on the motormen and net on the company. Such a rule, he said, would make the motormen more careful.

Alderman Coffey opposed this proposition. He thought that the companies themselves should be held directly responsible.

The question of excluding passengers altogether from the front platforms, so as to prevent the attention of the motorman from being distracted, was the subject of a long discussion. Mr. Lewis said that passengers wanted the front platforms of the closed cars to smoke on, and that in his twenty-five years' experience in railroad management he had never known an accident to occur by reason of a passenger talking to the driver or motorman. Mr. Lewis also said that guards and chains on the track side of the cars were unnecessary. In his opinion it would be better and safer if the passengers got off that side of the car. as they would then look out for approaching cars. He also objected to the ordinance compelling a switchman to be tationed at each switch. It would be asfer, he thought, to put the, responsibility on the motorman. He considered that ten miles an hour should be fixed as the highest rate of speed.

Alderman Coffey said that since the trolley came into operation he had been on cars on the Court street line which were driven at a

Alderman Colley said that since the trolley came into operation he had been on cars on the Court street line which were driven at a speed of twenty miles. Mr. Lewis replied that the Alderman must have been mistaken in his calculation.

The question of making new ordinances for the drivers of vehicles was also considered. The Railroad Committee will not submit its report for a couple of weeks.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

The Plot to Defraud Broker Boran of \$4,000 Worth of Furniture.

S. Gregor Doran, a proker at 66 Broad street. made a complaint of conspiracy yesterday in Jefferson Market Court against Louis P. Sefton of 331 West 118th street and his wife Catherine, who were present in court on a summons, and against Mrs. Mary A. Smith and Frank J. Breen, their alleged confederates, who were not present. They had con spired, he charged, to defraud him out of \$4,000 worth of furniture, which was in his former residence, at 47 East Nincteenth street. According to Mr. Doran's story, Breen and Sefton came to him on June 3, and, representing themselves as real estate dealers at 2 ing themselves as real estate dealers at 2 West Fourteenth street, said they had a purchaser for the furniture in the person of Mrs. Mary A. Smith, who, besides her income of \$5,000 a year, would come into \$1,500 in cash on Aug. 5. On these representations Mr. Doran sold the furniture, receiving in return four notes endorsed by George Marks of 10 East 111th street, who was said to be worth \$30,000.

Four notes endorsed by George Marks of to East 111th street, who was said to be worth \$30,000.

After the sale Doran became suspicious, and on investigation discovered that Mrs. Smith had given to Mrs. Seiton a chattel mortcage on the furniture for \$250 and \$100 consideration additional for the use of the money, and a second mortgage to Marks for \$300. Then Mrs. Smith attempted to sell out, first asking \$3,000 for the furniture, then \$2,000, then \$1,000, and finally \$550. At this last figure she was about to sell to a man named Conn on June 30, the day before the first note fell due, but Doran stepped in and etopped the sale.

Then, after looking into the city records and having found the mortgages recorded, he went to Jefferson Market Court and got a summons for Breen, the Seitons, and Mrs. Smith. Frevious to this he had talked with Marks, who, seeing that there was going to be trouble, gave up his mortgage. Court Officer Moffat, to whom the summons was given to serve, couldn't find Mrs. Smith. He found Breen at 2 West Fourteenth street, but Breen denied his identity and got away. The others, and Marks were present in court yesterday.

On hearing the case Justice Grady ordered a complaint of conspiracy made out against the Seftons, Breen, and Mrs. Smith. The prisoners were held in \$2,000 cach for examination on July 17. Mrs. Sefton, being in delicate health, was paroled in the custody of her counsel, ex-District Attorney Dawson.

A HARLEM CLOTHIER SWINDLED. Having a Man's Card Doesn't Prove that

A swarthy faced, neatly dressed lad about 17 years old called a morning or two ago on Dentist L. S. King at 20 East 125th street and arranged to see him later in the day about fixing his teeth. He also secured two of the Doctor's cards. Armed with these, he went to the Harlem and Westchester Clothing Company, and presenting one of the Doctor's cards told Leopold Wormser, one of the firm, that he was the Doctor's nephew. "Uncle wants you to send three good suits of clothes which will fit me to the office, so he may select a suit for me from the lot."

Mr. Wormser undled up three suits, valued at \$55, and sent them to the Doctor's office by

at \$55, and sent them to the Doctor's onto a boy.

The lad who ordered them met the messenger on the stoop, took the bundle from him and entered the house.

He toid Dr. King he could not return at the hour appointed for the examination of his teeth, and walked out again with the bundle, "The Doctor is coming around to the store in a few minutes, and I'll bring these things around myself," he told the messenger, and the boy went away. the boy went away.
That is the last Mr. Wormser has seen of the boy or the clothing.

The lad gave the Doctor his name as W.
Johnson, probably because that is not his

TAKES SIDES WITH HIS MOTHER.

Emil Schulz Is Obedient and Drives His Young Wife Ont of the House, Lizzie Schulz's suit for separation from Wood Carver Emil Schulz was before Judge Osborne in the City Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The plaintiff is a pretty young woman, and was married only two years ago. She got along well with her husband until her mother-in-law took up her residence with them. Then there was a storm. The mother-in-law asked her

took up her residence with them. Then there was a storm. The mother-in-law asked her son to send her away.

"And he did so." Mrs. Schulz testified. "He said to me: 'Get your things and clear out of here, and if you come back again I'll get my mother to split your head open with a latchet.' I left, but afterward he consented to take me back. As we went in at the door my mother-in-law cried out: 'Take her away. I don't want her here. Emil. Emil. why did you do this without asking me?' Then I was put out into the street again."

The defendant did not appear in court. He is living with his mother at Pearsalls, L. I. Judge Osborne reserved his decision.

" L. U." Kille Himself. A well-dressed man of middle age committed suicide at Yonkers yesterday morning by shooting himself in the back of the head with a revolver. The initials "L. U." were found on his cuffs, and his shoes bore the trade mark on his cuffs, and his shees bore the trade mark of E. Clement of 472 Fifth avenue. Brooklyn. A clerk in Clement's shee store said yesterday afterneon that a person answering to his description had had shees repaired there aeveral times, leaving the name of "Ulrich." The clerk did not know the initials of this man, however, nor his address. The dead man is said to have a sandy beard, mixed with gray, and to weigh about 210 pounds.



Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"Exceptionally favored, potable, pure and agreeable to the taste."

N. Y. MEDICAL RECORD.

LIBBIE GARRABRANT'S CRIME.

Pardon Refused to Her Though She Has Been in Prison Twenty-one Years. SEA GIRT, July 14 .- The New Jersey Court of Pardons met this morning in the Governor's cottage on the State campground. The members of the Board visited the State prison last Tuesday and talked with the prisoners whose cases were considered to-day. Pressure was brought to bear on the Board for a full pardon for Libbie Garrabrant of Paterson. She has been in the State prison for twenty-one years. When she was only 16 years old she poisoned an old man, with whom she lived as a servant so that his nephew could marry her. For this she was condemned to death. Owing to her youth the sentence was commuted to impris youte the sentence was commuted to impris-onment for life. The present movement for her pardon was started by John P. Stockton, the Attorney-General of the State, who became in-terested in her case while visiting the prison. When she was seen by the members of the Board on Tuesday she frankly acknowledged that she purchased the arsenic and placed it in the old man's foed. After a long discussion the Board voted solidly against granting her a pardon.

in the old man's food. After a long discussion the Board voted solidly against granting her a pardon.

Full pardons were granted to William J. Smith, the Essex county forger: to William Brady, who stolea horse in Someract county; to George Gallaway, who was convicted of breaking into a Catholic church in Morris county, and to Howard W. Parker of Burlington county. The following prisoners were paroled from State prison: Francis Leyna, the bigamist, of Camden county; Frederick Lechard and James E. Gillen, both of Passaic county, and Addison Price of Gloucester county, Isnae N. Thompson of Sussex county, who served out his term five years ago for forgery, was restored to citizenship. The following prisoners who had been committed to the Essex county penitentiary, instead of the State prison, were parsloned; Helena Bomain, Henry M. Price, Henry C. Russ, James Carragher, and Samuel G. Perkins. The case of John C. Raymond, who was sent to State prison from Middlesex county for arson for twenty years was laid over. The Board will meet here next Friday morning.

GOV. FLOWER STANDS BY HIM.

ALBANY, July 14.-Gov. Flower to-day refused to approve the removal of Excise Commissioner Frank Malone in the city of Mt Vernon by the Mayor of that city. The Governor in his order says that "a careful perusal of the testimony taken before the Mayor' convinced him that the charges were not substantiated, and that Mr. Malone had been

misconduct in office within the meaning of the statute."

This is interesting in view of the nature of the charges made against Commissioner Malone, by virtue of which the Republican Mayor removed him. These charges were that he had retained excise moneys more than three days, and had been drunk at a meeting of the Board. The Governor found that Commissioner Malone had endeavered to pay the money he collected to the proper official on two different occasions within the three days days allowed by law, that he could not find the official, and that he did finally discever him and paid the money within ten days. As to the charge of drunkenness, it was proved that he had attended a meeting with his head bandaged because of an abscess on his face; that he had been taking opiates to deaden the that he had been taking opiates to deaden the pain, and only had two glasses of beer during the day.

A FORGER AT MIDDLETOWN.

But When a Telegram from Wilmington Asked for His Arrest He Had Fled, MIDDLETOWS, July 14.-A well-dressed man

of thirty-five, wearing a derby and black suit, 5 feet 11 inches in height, with small side whiskers and sandy moustache, called on Lawyer A. B. Calef, Jr., this morning. He said his name was S. J. Seneca of Wilmington. Del., and produced a letter from a prominent Boston firm. He said that he was about starting in the fruit-canning business just out of the city, and asked Calef to prosecute a man for infringement of a patent. He inquired for a bank and called at the Middletown National Bank, where he gave his name as Seneca and presented for deposit a check of \$481, drawn on the Merchants' National Bank of Newark, N. J., signed F. Balman & Co. Cashier Burrows wired Newark, and received an answer that it was a forgery, Seneca ceived an answer that it was a forgery. Seneca had a draft of \$1,000 on the Wilmington National Bank signed S. J. Seneca. A telegram from there declared this a forgery and asked for the man's arrest, but he left for Hartford on the 11:10 train. The police wired Hartford, but he passed there at 3 P. M., going toward Boston. He has long scars on his right cheek and forehead.

SEIZED BY U. S. CUSTOMS OFFICIALS. A Crusade Against Irregularly Baled Cot-

ton Which Leads to Fires. NEW ORLEANS, July 14.- The United States Custom House officials have seized the steamer City of Camden on the charge that its cotton is irregularly baled. The merchants to whom it was consigned have paid the fine on it. The was consigned have paid the fine on it. The boat crews have not paid their fine, but have tied the City of Camden up for the summer. Complaint has been made that the British steamer Mexican, which left here for Liverpool, carried a quantity of the budly packed cotton. The mater will be laid before Secretary Carlisle and the United States Minister to England.

This crusade against irregularly baled cotton is due to the protest of British merchants and slipowners, who declared that the large number of fires aboard cotton ships was due to it.

NEWS FROM MOODY MERRILL.

A Friend Meets Him in Ottawa and Says He Will B. Back in Boston by Oct. 1. Boston, July 14 .- A man who is well acquainted with Moody Merrill. Boston's missing husiness man, said to-day that he saw Mr. Merrill in Ottawa on July 5, and had a conversation with him. He says Mr. Merrill looked very well, and was apparently calm and looked very well, and was apparently calm and contented. Among other things, Mr. Merrill told him that he had been blost by his friends. He had no doubt that the insolvency proceedings against him would be the best for all concerned, but intimated that in event of proceedings being taken, developments of a sensational character would result.

Mr. Merrill said that he would be back in Boston by Oct. 1.

Escaped Through the Car Window,

PORT JERVIS, July 14.-Jacomo Stabel, an Italian laborer, was yesterday arrested at Watkins, N. Y., by Detective John Castle of Newark, N. J., for ball jumping. The detective and fleeced bondsman, with the prisoner, took train 12 on the Erie for home this morning. The officer and bondsman fell asleen, and as the train slowed up at this station the prisoner escaped through the car window and took to the woods. Search has been made in the country in vain for the prisoner.

Fined for the Trouble He Caused. Joseph Cullen, the lineman who, after mak-

climbing one of the tallest telegraph poles in Harlom, at 125th street and Second avenue, on Thursday, had to be helped down by a citizen, was fined \$10 resterday by Justice Feitner for the trouble he had caused.

HEED THE WARNING Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to relieve the trouble, assistance must be given to relieve the trouble.

S.S.S. Is the remedy to force out these poissons, and enable you to

GET WELL. "I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be out, thus causing the shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a foot all from the use of S. S. S.

Chas, Heaton, 73 Laurel st. Phila.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PUSHING ON THE ARMY BILL. THE REICHSTAG SENDS ALL THE ARTICLES TO THIRD READING.

Count Herbert Blomnrek Fears that the Socialists May Corrupt the Army, and Has a Little Sport with the Chancellor, BERLIN, July 14.-The Army bill passed its second reading in the Reichstag to-day. the articles of the bill will pass their third reading to-morrow.

A vote was taken to-day on the amendment offered yesterday by Prince Henry zu Carolath-Schoenaich, providing that the two years' service system be fixed legally. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 274 to 105.

During the debate on article 1 of section 2 of the bill, which was started by Herr Groeber. a member of the Centre party. Count Herbert dismarck made a speech that aroused general interest. This section relates to the forma-tion of the infantry, cavalry and artillery. Count Herbert declared that he was satisfied with the adaptation of the bill, though he was opposed to the two years' service system, because the Socialists, through the short term of service, might corrupt the army. His fears were mostly in respect of the young men from the towns, most of whom were Socialists. There would not be time in two years to expel the Socialist poison from these recruits. Continuing. Count Herbert said that the third year of service would serve as a reformatory

This remark caused a great uproar, which for a time Herr von Levetzew, the President. was unable to queil. When order had been sufficiently restored to allow of his voice being heard, Herr von Kardorff, a member of the Reichspartel, arose and appealed to the House to sustain the Chair against such a scandalous violation of the right of debate.

Silence was finally obtained, and Count Herbert proceeded with his speech. He explained that he voted for the bill because the Government had not fixed two years as the perma-nent term of service. He added that Chancellor von Caprivi's original bill was a better one than the Huene compromise measure now before the House. This statement drew forth cheers from the Conservatives.

Chancellor von Caprivi followed Count Herert. He said he was sorry to see that Count Herbert had based his argument on wrong pramises. The infantry had not performed

Herbert had based his argument on wrong premises. The infantry had not performed three pears' service for a long time, and therefore no such great change was proposed by the present bill. The two years' system could be carried through without the dangers Count Herbert feared.

Count Herbert frequently interrupted the Chancellor, who at last appealed to Herr von Levetzow. The latter called Count Herbert to order. The Chancellor then proceeded. He said he doubted that a man poisoned with socialism would reform in the third year of services. The present custom retained only the worst soldiers for over two years. Did Count Herbert, he saked, mean to retain only the socialists for the third year?

Herr Bebel, one of the leaders of the Social Democrats, said that in listening to Count Herbert Bismarck the House had heard the father speaking through his son. The great father had been unable to kill Social Democracy, and still less was the son able to do so. Socialism. Herr Bebel declared, was a living and growing force that governments would have to reckon with one way or the other. With regard to socialism permeating the army through the two years service system, he could tell the Government that the permeation had already been effected. From the ranks upward, socialism had its adherents. He could give an instance of a South German infantry regiment in which most of the men and all of the sub-officers were Socialists. He could also mention a North German pioneer regiment which had assisted the Nocial Democrata to secure a meeting place when all the civilians in the locality had boycotted them. In tones of triumph Herr Bebel concluded:

"We exist! You will not be able to get rid of us except by killing us."

Herr Bebel's remarks caused a most decided sensation.

Later, in the discussion of article 2, Count Herbert Bismarck planted the social bemost to the

Herr Bebel's remarks caused a most decided sensation.

Later, in the discussion of article 2, Count Herbert Blamarck planted himself before the chair occupied by the Chancellor and said he desired to correct a statement made by the Chancellor in reference to article 1 of the bill, by quoting from the report of the committee of the last Reichstag.

This gave rise to another uproar, and while the House was in confusion Herr von Levetzow reminded Count heriert that the article on which he wished to comment had been passed by the House.

by the House.
"Yes," Count Herbert retorted, "but you "Yes." Count Herbert retorted. "but you gave me leave to speak."
"But not for reopening the debate," said Herr von Levetzow.
Count Herbert then returned to his seatamid a storm of howls from the Social Democratic and Richterist members. Toward the close of the discussion. Count Herbert apologized to Chancellor von Caprivi for irritating him by his interruptions. The Chancellor bowed his acceptance of the apology.

PRISON IN CAMP NOT A JOKE The Prisoners Exposed Three Times a Day

to the Ridicule of the Whole Camp. STATE CAMP. PRESSELL. July 14 .- Privat Sullivan of Company I. Twelfth Regiment, invited Lieut. Benthusen to-day to visit the realms of Mephistopheles, and in consequence he is languishing in the guard house. His outbreak was caused by his notion that he was doing more than his share of the work of cleaning up the guard tents. Suilivan has had cleaning up the guard tents. Suilivan has had company in prison to-day in the person of a member of Company K. who was arrested for pulling down some of his comrades' tents.

The treatment of prisoners here is rather harsh. They are exposed three times a day to the ridicule of the entire camp. At breakfast, dinner, and supper they are marched to the mess hall, flanked on either side by armed guards. Once in the mess hall, they are not allowed to eat then and there, but must pile their food on trays and march back to prison, still under guard, carrying the trays. After eating in the prison the march to the mess hall is repeated to carry back the dishes.

The sham battle to-day resulted in the injury of two men. One fell in a charge and bruised his face and the other sprained an ankle.

ankle.
The Twelfth Regiment and Tenth Batallion will leave camp to-morrow, to be succeeded by will leave camp to-morrow, to be succeeded by the Eighth Regiment of New York, Col. Scott, and the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo, Col. George C. Fox. There are eight companies in each regiment, which will make a total of sixteen companies, the largest number that has yet companies. The largest number that has yet been in camp.

M. de Frandprey. Captain of Engineers in the French army and an attaché of the French Embassy at Washington, visited the camp today. He expects to make a raport to his Government on the National Guard.

A School Commissioner Gone to Texas, GREENVILLE, S. C., July 14.-School Commissioner Davenport of Laurens county, this State, has resigned and fled to Texas. A few days ago he attempted to assault a young married woman, 16 years old, named Fuller. The woman's husband agreed to compromise the matter for a hundred dollars. Neighbors heard of the transaction and held an indignation meeting, at which a resolution was passed calling on havenport to resign and leave the State in forty-eight hours. He obeyed orders.

New Auditorium for Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, July 14 .- The Executive Com mittee of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, at a meeting held with closed doors yesterday afternoon, decided to expend a sum not to exceed \$50,000 on a new auditorium this coming fall and winter. The new structure will be 150 feet wide and 220 feet long. There will be galleries on three sides, and the scating capacity will be about 10,000. It will be patterned after the one at Probibition Park, Staten Island.

The Tonawanda Lumber Strike Ended. TONAWANDA, N. Y., July 14.-The long lockout of union lumber shovers is broken. Last evening a meeting of the union was held, at out longer, but to go to work at once as indi-viduals. To day the streets were full of lum-ber shovers, with the familiar leather aprons and dinner pails. All seemed glad to go to work again. which it was decided unanimously not to hold

Twenty Years for Burglar Brooks, Charles H. Brooks. who is believed to have ommitted more than a score of robberies in Jersey City, was septenced to twenty years imprisonment at hard labor by Judge Hud-apeth in the Hudson County Court yeaterday. He had pleaded guilty to charges of burglary, carrying turglar's tools, and of assault with intent to kill, and possibly could have been sent to prison for thirty-five years.

Inspector McLaughlin Going on Vacation. Inspector McLaughlin will leave Police Headquarters in a short time for a month's vaeation. He will probably go to the Thousand falinds and Canada. It is not yet known what Inspector will have charge of the Detective Bureau in his absence. The selection is await-ed with interest, as it will probably indicate whom the rolice powers consider to be senior Inspector.



BEATING

J. AND J. DOBSON. 2 EAST 14TH STREET.

SUED BY HER DRESSMIKER.

Mrs. Barnes Gets the Salt Compromised for

Mrs. Joseph C. Barnes is the wife of the senior partner of the Buffalo firm of Barnes, Hongerer & Co. who have branch offices in this city at 34 Thomas street and at 117 Puane street. About two months ago Mr. and Mrs. Barnes came to this city on their way to Mor-

ristown, N. J., where they are now spending

the summer, and took up their quarters at the

Mrs. Barnes wanted a dress made, and some

Waldorf.

one recommended to her Miss Florence Mc-Kenna, a young dressmaker, then living at 215 West Twenty-second street. Mrs. Barnes supplied the materials, and the dressmaker was to provide the trimmings. When the dress was delivered at the Waldorf Mrs. Barnes, after trying it on, returned it to Miss McKenna, because, as she said, it did not fit.

The dressmaker mucle some alterations to
the waist, and again the dress was sent to the
Waldorf. But again Mrs. Barnes said it was
not satisfactory, and declared that she would
not accept it or pay for it. For this reason
Miss Mckenna brought suit in Justice Jeroloman's court at Seventh avenue and Twentysecond street. When it came up, ten days ago,
there was a good deal of conflicting testimony.
Miss Mckenna asserted that the dress was
fasished within the time agreed upon, and that
it fitted Mrs. Jarnes very well.

Margaret Nevins, who carried the dress to
the Waidorf, told of Mr. Barnes saying to his
wife that she had gotten the best of the dressmaker by refusing to take the dress. was delivered at the Waldorf Mrs. Barnes.

wife that she had gotten the best of the dress-maker by refusing to take the dress.

Miss Ellen Headley of 1.322 Broadway, who said she was an expert in dressmaking, took the stand in behalf of Mrs. larnes and swore that the dress made by Miss McKenna did not fit.

Justice Jeroloman then put an end to the testifying by ordering that the case go to a jury.

testifying by ordering that the case go to a jury.

Mrs. Barnes did not care to stay in town on account of so small a matter, and Miss Mc-Kenna was anxious to have the case astited, as she said she needed the money. So Lawver Arthur Smith, Mrs. Barnes's counsel, wrote to Lawyer Higgins, Miss McKenna's legal adviser, that he would now Miss McKenna \$10 and let her keen the dress if she would compromise the suit. Miss McKenna agreed to this, and the money was paid to her yesterday afternoon.

FIVE AGAINST ONE.

And that One an Old Man-Three of the Assailants Held in \$1,000 Bull, David Kaufman, in spite of being beaten and stabbed on Thursday night, was able to go to the Harlem Court yesterday. There was a long, though not deep, cut under his right eye, and his left eye had under it a bruise where he was jabbed with the end of an umbrella. Both injuries were close enough to the old man's eyes to make his escape from being blinded a

narrow one.

Mr. Kaufman, who is 63 years old, lives at 103 East 103d street. His injuries were the indirect result of his having a talkative young woman named Sarah Goldstein for a neighbor. She lives at 104 East 103d street. Mrs. Kaufman is an invalid. Mr. Kaufman heard that

man is an invalid. Mr. Kaufman heard that Miss Goldstein was circulating the report that Mrs. Kaufman was insane.

This annoye i him so much that he went to Miss Goldstein's employer and asked him to caution her about telling such tales. Miss Goldstein told her brothers, Charles and Samuel, that Mr. Kaufman had been complaining about her, and the breach between the two families widened.

On Thurs-lay night the two brothers, with their friend, Alexander Mendelsohn, and two other young men, waylaid Mr. Kaufman near his home. He says the five young men attacked him, knocked him down, jabbed him in the face with the umbrella, and cut him with a penknite close to his right eye.

Samuel and Charles Goldstein and Alexander Mendelsohn were arrested. They had reduced Kaufman to such a condition that he fainted three times in the station while telling of the assault.

Yesterday the prisoners, who effered no defence, were held in \$1,000 ball each to answer. Charles and samuel Goldstein are 18 and 25 years old respectively, and Mendelsohn is about 20 years old.

BRENNAN'S DRIVERS ARE ON SALIRY.

They Bemand 20 Days' Vacation with Pay Commissioner Brennan's striking cart drivers are back at work, but their strike has served to show a point in the new street cleaning law which was not taken into consideration when the Board of Estimate made the approprintion for the department last year. The strikers maintained that they were as

much salaried officials as the Mayor, the Compmuch salaried officials as the Mayor, the Comptroller, or the head of any department. As such, no deduction can be made from their salary because of absence from duty. They also demand twenty days vacation with pay. The street cleaning law requires that the members of the uniformed force shall have twenty days vacation annually, but nothing is said about pay.

This is the only demand which Commissioner Brennan would not conce by The striking drivers agreed to his proposition that the question be submitted to the Corporation Counsel.

Imagination of an Orphan Girl.

Mary Schiechl, a fourteen-year-old orphan told Mrs. Jonas Govern of 148 Lynch street Williamsburgh, a tale of destitution so pitiful on Wednesday that Mrs. Govern offered her a nome. The next day the girl ran away with \$125 worth of clothing and lewelry.

In the evening the girl was found boarding at 67 Floyd street. To the people in the house she had represented herself as a serio-comic singer out of an engagement. When she was arranged in the Lee Avenue Police Court yas-terday she said she had pawned the plunder and had had a good time at Coney Island with the money. Justice Goetting committed her.

Hoboken Polley Benlers Sentenced.

Twelve of the fifteen Hoboken policy dealers who pleaded guilty were sentenced by Judge Hudspeth in the Court of General Sessions in Jersey City. Carl Glaser was sentenced to the penitentiary for five months and fifteen days, penitentiary for five months and fifteen days, and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. James Teatum got five menths and fifteen days in the penitentiary, and a time of \$50 and costs. John Teck and Randolph Schmidt were sent to the penitentiary for five months and a half, and will have to pay the costs. Smith Howell, John Torbert, John Fox Louis Meese, John Carlin, John Ferdinand, Henry Behnicke, and Hugh Relty were fixed \$50 and costs.

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